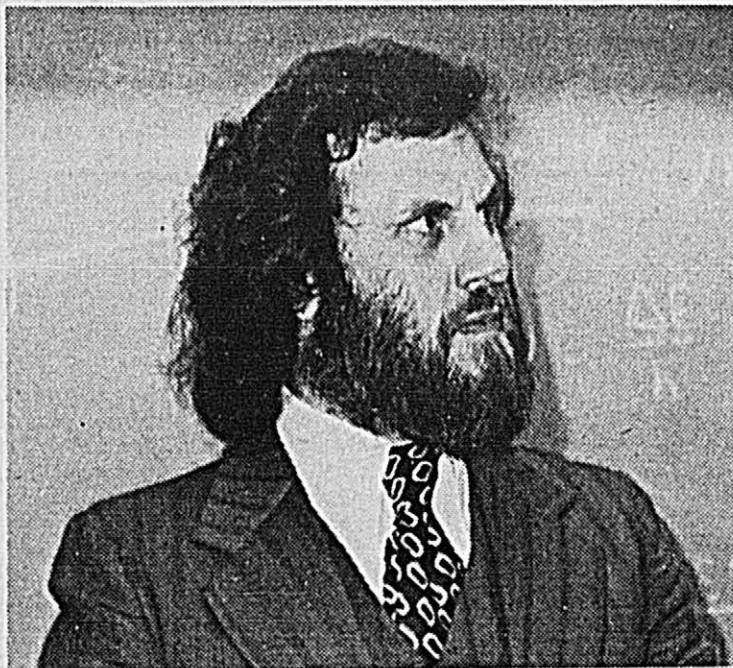




daily photo by mark sandford

ANTI-ZIONIST HISTORIAN Norton Mezvinsky reveals a dark family secret. One of his relatives sits in the Israeli Parliament for the ultra-religious party.

by linda feldman

Zionism hotly debated - again

The only solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is to de-zionize the State of Israel, American historian Norton Mezvinsky told an audience of 150 at McGill last Friday.

"I know the likelihood of Jews de-zionizing is minimal," he said, "but there are shifts in American and Jewish public opinion."

"And there are indications that youth in Israel is moving that way," he said.

According to the University of Connecticut professor, the Zionist nature of Israel is the fundamental problem in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

"From the Arab viewpoint, the State is exclusivist and discriminatory," Mezvinsky said. He supported these views with references to Zionist ideology and practices.

"Zionism cannot allow the Jewish nature of the State to be demographically threatened," he said. The Law of Return, he pointed out, encourages Jewish immigration. However, non-Jews desiring Israeli citizenship are subject to complicated procedures which can result in the rejection of their applications.

Mezvinsky also claimed that no repatriation of Arabs had taken place since the 1948 and 1967 wars. In fact, land ownership laws, and confiscation practices have led to a reduction in the amount of Arab-held lands.

"The Emergency Defense Regulations," Mezvinsky also noted, "have been used to hold 10,000 Arabs since 1951." In that same period, only one Jewish male and nine Jewish females - all coincidentally married to Arabs - were arrested under the Regulations, which date from the British mandate.

Mezvinsky said the Zionist concept of aliyah - "coming up" into the land of Israel - was the base for Israeli expansionism. Zionism presupposes that Jews are faced or will be faced with anti-Semitism, he noted. Thus, it

encourages the emigration of world Jewry to Israel.

"If Jews were to emigrate, Israel would have to expand," he pointed out.

According to Mezvinsky, Zionism as a secular expression of Jewish nationalism is antagonistic to basic precepts of Judaism. "It's not a valid philosophical or theological expression of the Jewish religion," he claimed.

Mezvinsky stated that Israel's insistence on "safe" borders was invalid in an age of sophisticated weaponry and nuclear armaments. Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, by calling for Israel to withdraw to the pre-1967 borders, in effect had recognized those borders, Mezvinsky claimed. Therefore, the Zionist argument that Israel's borders must be recognized before any withdrawal was negated.

The American professor expressed the hope that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict would be settled peacefully. "Part of the problem is that both sides have certain rights to the land," he admitted.

"No issue is good enough to provoke the killing of people by other people," he concluded.

Also appearing at the meeting was Quebec labour leader Michel Chartrand.

Addressing the audience partly in French, he said it was humiliating how much people here had been deceived by reports on the conflict.

"We have had the impression that the Palestinians were werewolves," he said. "But in fact, the Israelis have acted towards them in the same way the French did towards the Algerians."

"I may not be an intellectual," Chartrand continued, "but I know that if someone were in my house, I would want to get that person out."

Chartrand visited Palestinian refugee camps last summer in a tour of Arab countries. He ex-

continued on page 4

Striking students forced back to classes

While bouncers armed with baseball bats patrol the corridors, students at the Université du Québec à Montréal are returning to classes today in the wake of a concerted offensive by the administration to break their five-week strike.

The students, faced with the threatened cancellation of their school year, voted at a general assembly yesterday to return to classes and to continue their battle against the administration and its new fee policies along different lines. The new fee policies would force the expulsion of many students who are unable to pay.

Despite an injunction against the strike obtained two weeks ago by the administration, few courses were held last week. Students and teachers boycotted classes in protest against the injunction.

But, threatened with fines and salary cut-offs, the teachers voted last Thursday to return to classes. The administration, at the same time, announced that the school year was extended until May 25, and that any courses not resumed immediately would be cancelled.

This tactic, it was pointed out in yesterday's meeting, would divide students course by course, activity by activity.

To ensure that the university remains "open" and that classes are held, the administration went so far as to hire professional bouncers (reportedly at \$150 a day) to patrol the halls, and deal with "disruptions". Students claimed that some bouncers carried baseball bats.

Despite all these intimidations and threats, however, few classes were given on Friday and over 1,500 students - from UQAM, U de M, and several CEGEPs - demonstrated that mor-

ning in a march to the Palais de Justice. In rows of seven or eight, the protesters at one point covered all of St. Lawrence Blvd. from Sherbrooke to Ontario.

The students rallied near the Palais de Justice to hear snort speeches by Robert Lemieux and Charles Gagnon condemning the collusion between the university and the state's judicial and police arm.

Meanwhile, inside the court buildings, Judge E. Martel agreed to prolong the administration's injunction until tonight. He also refused to hear the pleas of the teachers' and workers' unions against the injunction until they were presented in writing. The unions maintain that the injunction, directed against not only 11 students and COPE, the students' strike-coordinating committee, but also "all non-designated persons" who support the strike, is a flagrant violation of their right to strike.

Court hearings will resume today, as the administration seeks to make the injunction permanent.

It was in this context of intimidation and threatened cancella-

tion of their school year that the UQAM students voted yesterday to return to classes.

The resolution finally accepted by the assembly took into account that "the university and the government refuse to recognize COPE and the general assembly because they fear the recognition of a militant student movement which can disturb their 'social peace'" and that "the State cannot allow the students to organize on an autonomous base and ally themselves with the workers' and teachers' movements".

It went on to say that the threatened cancellation of the school year forced students "to play the administration's game", but urged a continuation of struggle inside the university along the following lines:

- refuse to pay school fees or at least exhaust all possible avenues before paying; publicize the police nature of the university; actively boycott all forms of student participation in university government and make the general assembly the only body mandated to select student spo-

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VOL. 62, NO. 90 MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1973 THREE CENTS



daily photo by mark sandford

FIFTEEN HUNDRED UQAM students and sympathizers marched on the Palais de Justice Friday to protest the injunction against their strike.

LEAD AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

CANNIBALISM
IS A GOING
THING, A
TREND.

BITE
YOUR
TONGUE,
SIR. IT'S
A TOUCHY,
TOUCHY
SUBJECT.

WHY?
IT'S A
FACT
OF LIFE.

FACTS OF
LIFE ARE
GENERALLY
TOUCHY SUB-
JECTS.
UNFIT FOR
FAMILY
CONSUMPTION.

UNPALAT-
ABLE? IN
BAD TASTE?
WHY? WE'VE
REACHED
THE AGE
OF CONSENT.

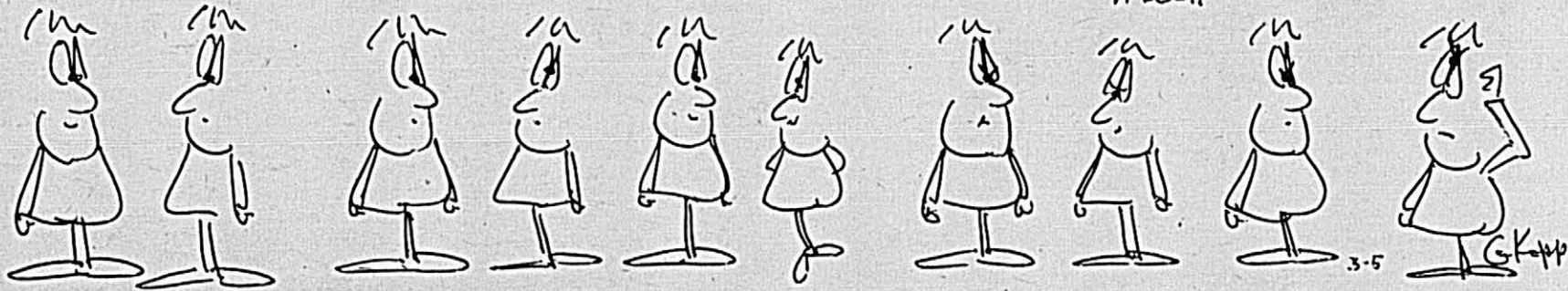
IS THAT
LIKE THE
ERA OF
PERMISSIVE-
NESS?

I MEAN WE
SHOULD
BE ABLE
TO TALK
ABOUT THINGS
LIKE CANNIBALISM
IN AN ADULT AND
INTELLIGENT
MANNER!

THANK YOU.
NOW BACK
TO THE
POINT. DO
YOU THINK
CANNIBALISM
CAN BE
JUSTIFIED?

YOU'RE
A DOLT.

HMMM.
LET ME
SEE.
HUM.
HARSH.
HICO. UH,
YES, BUT
ONLY IF
YOU'RE
A CANNIBAL.



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Faculty of Education

Dr. William M. Talley, Director,
Counselling Centre

Dapper Dan:
Wear
it all began.

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There will be a Holocaust exhibit slide show on the Mezzanine Monday, March 5th and Tuesday, March 6th. A Free showing of The Passenger will be shown Monday, March 5th 8:30 P.M. in H-110, followed by an informal symposium.

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A RESTAURANT**

Students...

continued from page 1

kesmen.

- develop COPE as a militant structure able to combat any of the administration's policies.

- reaffirm the "structures of combat for a much more powerful mass mobilization in September", strengthen the ties between students, teachers and workers and "develop the movement" in other universities and CEGEPs.

- bring a strike proposal before the general assembly in case of reprisals against students and workers.

This last strategy is especially important since it is rumoured that the administration has a list of some 284 students involved in the strike who face possible expulsion.

In returning to classes, the students are aware, as the resolution points out, "that we haven't yet achieved our main demand for the non-exclusion of students for financial reasons". But the resolution made it very clear that the struggle against the fee policies will continue, especially next September.

The five-week strike was far from a total failure. Its very length was a testimony to the strength of the students' resistance against university and government pressure.

The students were able to force the administration to repeatedly delay its fee deadlines. They were able to compel the government to postpone for at least one year its province-wide policy which had precipitated the fee crisis in the first place. The government had decided to allot university grants on the basis of the number of students who had paid their fees rather than the number who were registered. This forced institutions which had formerly been lenient in their fee policies, such as UQAM, to tighten up and demand the payment of

back debts. Hundreds of students were thus threatened with expulsion.

Though COPE and the UQAM students did not achieve the goal of a collective agreement covering all students - students will still have to settle fee arrangements with the administration on an individual basis - a major concession was obtained from the administration with the establishment of a Credit Committee. The Committee, to be composed of three administration representatives, two students and a professor, will handle all controversies over fee payment and decide which students, if any, merit expulsion.

For many of the students involved in the UQAM struggle, however, the success of the strike goes far beyond minor gains in temporary readjustments of fee policies. They feel that the struggle - which began in November, 1972 - was able to develop contradictions within the school system and reveal more clearly the repressive and elitist nature of the university. The reactionary stand of the administration, and its collusion with the state, not to mention the violent police attacks on the picket lines, were all key factors in radicalizing large sectors of the student population.

Student militants also pointed out that the strike brought together students from different faculties who had never been in contact before but shared a dislike of the present educational and social system. They also noted that contacts established with other universities and the CEGEPs, and the close ties that developed between the students and the teachers' and workers' unions, forebode difficult times ahead for a harassed administration and a provincial government in the throes of a severe economic crisis.

As one of the most popular chants of the UQAM strikers puts it: "Ce n'est qu'un début, continuons le combat."

This article was written by the McGill Strike Support Committee

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"The Fate of Jewish Scientists in U.S.S.R."

(a Soviet Jew talks about his experiences)

**PROFESSOR
HERMAN BRANOVER**

former member of the Institute of Physics, Lathian Academy of Sciences; resident of Israel since October 1972; author of Scientific Publications and Philosophical works about science from the viewpoint of Jewish religion.

at

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Monday, March 5, 1973
1:00 pm



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What happened last Wednesday?

by Susan Wheeler

A few blocks east of the Roddick Gates, students at the Université du Québec have been on strike for five weeks. Picket lines surrounded all pavilions and the administration felt compelled to call in the police in a futile attempt to open classes.

The original demand that the University allow students incapable of paying tuition fees to register has broadened considerably into an attack on the entire system of capitalist education, including academic selection and political repression, due primarily to the consistent intervention of various revolutionary organizations.

The student council elections that took place here at McGill last Wednesday demonstrate once again the impregnable barrier that protects McGill from events in the society in which it is located. On one hand, the unusually large turnout that resulted in the sweeping victory of the Drager-Taylor-Bernier slate, and on the other the minimal participation of McGill students in a struggle of far-reaching importance taking place on our doorstep: both these factors indicate to what extent McGill remains an isolated enclave within Quebec.

Paul Drager, Earle Taylor and Mark Bernier were elected on a platform that can only be called regressive. This is not a personal attack on the individuals involved, but rather an analysis of the political orientation they represent within the context of student politics at McGill. The actual performance

of these three candidates during their term of office remains to be seen. An examination of their platform, however, shows that they support a general decentralization of student government (e.g. a separate Science Student Society) and a return to the pre-1968 days of Winter Carnivals and Freshman Receptions.

By implication, this slate represents a return to the days of "apolitical" student government. A decentralized student society will not be able to present a strong and united voice in the affairs of the University, or in politics in general. The students of McGill, or at least 15.5% of them, have voiced their preferences. What does this preference mean?

First of all, it poses the question of the significance of student government at McGill. How much of an effect do the politics of the Student Council executive have on student politics in general?

In a situation of general ebb of the student movement, the executive has very little influence. Alone, they are not capable of mobilizing or giving direction to a non-existent student movement. They can do little more than take care of business.

In a period of general mobilization, however, the student government can serve as an important mobilizing force, and play a crucial role in the direction of student politics. They can make demands on the administration, and organize mobilizations around questions that affect all students.

Students, as a group, reflect in microcosm the political spectrum of society as a whole. They do not constitute a class, nor a homogeneous group with identical

interests. Students are a group in transition, coming from various social classes although preponderantly middle class, but by no means guaranteed a place in the bourgeoisie. A BA is no longer the ticket to financial success and social status in the present period of economic recession and rapid technological change.

Students, however, do have some common interests. The quality of education, unemployment, the availability of student services, the library, academic relevance and alienation — these are things that affect all of us during our stay at University.

In addition, students can play a key role in the general rapport des forces between the working class and the ruling class. Consciousness of this role has been very clearly recognized by students at the Université du Québec. The current struggle there very quickly by passed the narrow limits of the question of tuition, and became a much wider political battle that brings up the question: who controls the universities?

The union movement in Quebec suffered a serious defeat last spring which had several consequences for the unions: on the organizational level with the creation of the Confédération des Syndicats Démocratiques (CSD); and on the political level, the union centrals returned to purely economic demands, from whence came the resurgence of inter-union contradictions. This disorganization of the union apparatus manifested itself concretely by the growing demobiliza-

tion of the rank and file.

The government didn't take long to seize the opportunity offered by the situation to crush the most militant elements of the workers' movement; first by decree, then by judicial procedure. The process culminated with the imprisonment of the three union leaders, (Pépin, Laberge and Charbonneau), and the threat of Bill 89. Consequently, there is an almost complete incapacity on the part of the unions to organize a coherent response to the government's offensive at the present time.

In this context, it is fair to assert that the struggle of the student movement is the only one which is actively responding to the government's offensive. The struggle of the student movement against academic selection and political repression provides the unions with a means of putting pressure on the government. That the unions themselves recognize this is demonstrated by the fact that the CNU has placed one of its permanent staff members at the disposal of the COFE (Comité d'Organisation Provisoire des Étudiants) at the Université du Québec.

McGill, however, remains almost untouched by the political reality that threatens to engulf it. Last Wednesday's elections represent a denial on the part of McGill students of this reality.

This political isolationism should not be interpreted as proof of the bourgeois and reactionary nature of students at McGill. Since students, in general, have no objective material interest in the maintenance of capitalism, we must look elsewhere for an ex-

planation.

The results of the election should be seen as a temporary response to two factors: the general irrelevance of student bureaucracy and the failure of left groups to succeed in making clear the community of interests that exists between students at McGill and students at the Université du Québec.

Progressive students at McGill have neglected what should be their primary task: political work among their own constituency. English students in Quebec.

Giving money and verbal support to progressive off-campus groups, although worthwhile, is not sufficient. The underlying assumption is an elitist one: McGill students are objectively bourgeois and reactionary. If this is true, how can leftists at McGill, who also spring from the middle class, explain their own political transcendence.

McGill students have demonstrated at the polls that they are tired of an irrelevant student bureaucracy that doesn't deal with their real problems. The fact that this dissatisfaction was expressed negatively in the election of a politically regressive slate can be explained by the lack of a clear left-wing alternative to traditional student bureaucrats. The current crop of McGill students doesn't really know what a real left-wing alternative is.

It is to be hoped that left groups on campus will learn the lesson and plan a political intervention at McGill for the coming year that is both critical and constructive.

today

Savoy Society:

Tickets on sale for The Gondoliers at the Union Box Office, Moyse Hall, March 14 to 17. Nobody ever expects the Italian Inquisition. \$1.50 on Wednesday and Thursday. \$2.50 on Friday and Saturday.

Hypnotism Course:

First lecture tonight at 8 pm. Final registration between 7:30 pm and 8 pm. Bring \$20 registration fee. Course will be held in SBB 79. Thank you.

Philosophy:

Organ: Foundations and Philosophy of Science Unit
Thing: Bertrand Russell Colloquium on Exact Philosophy
Speaker: Harry Beatty (Philosophy, McGill) speaks on "The logic of belief. 4 pm, 3479 Peel St., 2nd floor. All welcome.

Fine Arts Classes:

Instructor: Ahmed Yar Knan. Bring your own materials. Morrice Hall 107. 6-8 pm.

Murder at McGill:

Turn in 4 lives or more to qualify for Mastermurder. Union Box Office.

English Department Film Series:

Ingmar Bergman's *Now About These Women*. Today and Tomorrow. 4 pm. FDAA (PSCA). 25 cents.

Community McGill:

Montreal Children's Hospital needs 2 tutors in reading for a 9-year-old girl and a Greek boy. For more info, call 392-8980 or drop in at Union 414 from 11 to 2.

Encounter with Holocaust:

Arthur Samuelson 1 pm, Room H-609. Sir George Williams University.

Baby-sitting:

Unwed mother on welfare needs baby sitter so that she can go to the store, bank, etc. Downtown area. Social worker: Bobby Balmer. 288-5438.

Sigma Chi Fraternity:

Curious about what fraternities are REALLY like? Then drop in for a free hot dinner, and see ours! Weekdays at 1 pm at 3458 Peel. 849-5965.

SCM Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Music tonight. Trilogy. 8-12 pm. Psychiatric clinic. 7 pm. Lunch, which is served every day from 12 to 2, is very cheap and good. Come in and talk to Dorothy. 3625 Aylmer. 392-4947.

what's what

ENCOUNTER WITH HOLOCAUST

Movies: "The Passenger", "Night and Fog". Media presentation with symposium following films. Free. Monday, March 5. Sir George H-110. 8 pm.

SCIENCE UNDERGRAD SOCIETY

An open meeting to create a Science Undergraduate Society to replace the ASUS. All science students are urged to attend. Vote for the social activities, pub nites, carnivals that the ASUS has deprived science students of. Vote for a representative student society for Science at 1 pm Thursday, McIntyre 522, Palmer Howard Theatre. Committee to form a Science Undergraduate Society.

CLASSICS LECTURES

Monday, March 5 at 2 pm. Reid Building, Room 4010. 420 Lagachetiere West, Université du Québec à Montréal, COLETTE PICARD will speak on: "Etat actuel des études sur la civilisa-

tion punique".

Monday, March 5 at 4:30 pm. Human Sciences Building, Room B2305. University of Montreal. 3150 Jean Brillant, GILBERT PICARD will speak on: "La mosaïque romaine en Afrique".

Tuesday, March 6 at 5 pm. Leacock Building, Room 230, McGill University. GILBERT PICARD will speak on: "Carthage Romaine."

ST. JOAN OF THE STOCKYARDS

Tickets are now available for St. Joan of the Stockyards, presented by the English Department Drama Program in Moyse Hall, Arts Building, March 7-10 at 8 pm. No admission charge. Tickets at Union Box Office or at the door.

ASTRONOMY LECTURE

The Montreal Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada is honoured to announce that the monthly meeting for March 1973 will hear a lecture on:

"Variable Stars & Pulsars" by-

Jean Louis Tassoul Ph. D., Ass. Professor Université de Montréal

Date: Thursday, March 8, 1973.

Time: 20:00 H. E.S.T.

Place: Stephen Leacock Building, McGill University Room 26

Everyone welcome

Zionism...

continued from page 1

pressed his support for Palestinian resistance, and termed members of terrorist groups "the bravest heroes in the world".

Chartrand also said that Jews who supported Zionism were killers, and that "there won't be a Jewish supporter of Israel in this country who will be in peace".

"You're sick," a member of the audience cried out.

Chartrand then said that Israel was a "bad copy of the worst society of the world — the American".

"Israel is an arrogant country," he said. "Those who are running it are from Europe, and they're just as degenerate as Europeans."

"We're all a bunch of racists," he added.

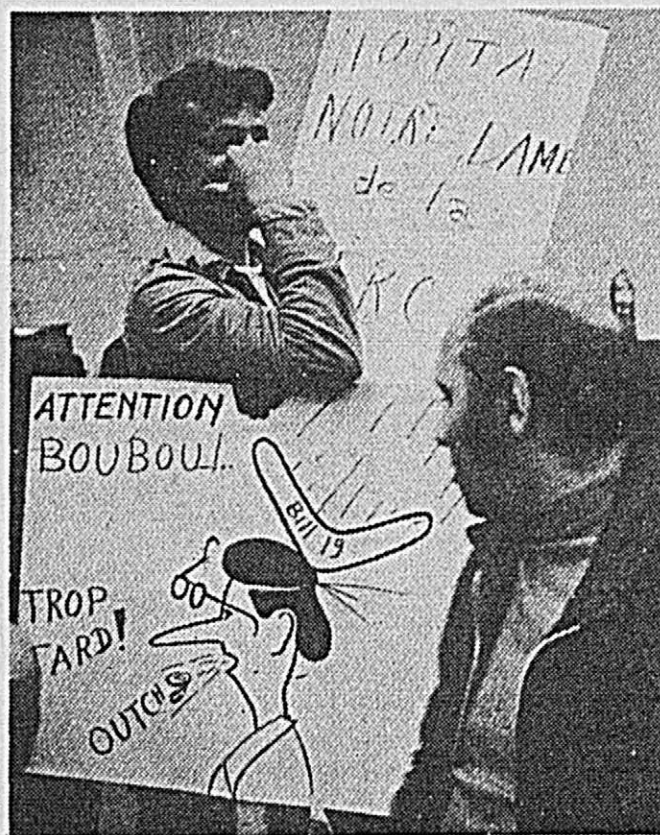
In comparison with Quebec, the labour leader noted, the Arab countries are freer.

"The Arabs are freer than we are," he said. "All people are freer than Canadians who are dominated by the States."

"We are a country of sophisticated colonials and slaves," he added. "Most of the underdeveloped countries are nearer solidarity, brotherhood and freedom than we are."

continued on page 8

Bill 89: Quebec's new bludgeon law



last post photo by magnus isacson

HOSPITAL WORKERS show their opinion of Bourassa (Bou-Bou) and Bill 19.

by Stuart Stiltz

Under the guise of "public well-being" the Bourassa government is planning, for the autumn, second reading to Bill 89, which will virtually eliminate the right to strike in the public and para-public sectors of the labour force. What is Bill 89, how does it relate to other recent repressive legislation and how are the unions reacting?

Bill 89 would forbid workers in the public services to go on strike as long as "essential services" had not been defined by an agreement between the disputing parties or, in default of an agreement, by a labour tribunal.

Furthermore, the government could interrupt a strike in the public services and appoint a three-person commission to verify whether the conflict "endangered" the health, security, or welfare of the public, or the education of a group of students. In such a case the conflict would be referred to a parliamentary commission which would hear the parties involved and submit a report to the government.

If no solution were arrived at, a poll would be conducted among the workers, who would be required to make a decision on the last management offers. If these offers were refused, the conflict would be submitted to the National Assembly.

The same procedure would apply to the private sector, if the dispute "endangered" health and public welfare. But the conflict would be referred to a disputes commissioner appointed for two years by the government, instead of to a parliamentary commission.

The right of workers to negotiate would thus be abolished, since each of the parties would hand in its final proposal for collective agreement to the commissioners, who would have to choose what they deemed the most reasonable set of proposals without making any modifications at all. The chosen proposal would be binding

on the parties.

What are the consequences of such a bill? First, it negates years of struggle by workers to obtain the basic principles of negotiation, since it destroys the idea of bargaining in good faith, by allowing the government to intervene on behalf of itself as a public employer or on behalf of some para-public employer like Hydro-Québec. The right to strike disappears and becomes a privilege dependant on the whim of a government-appointed tribunal.

As for the complexity and delays of the procedure, only the employer can profit from them, since strike action is prohibited during this time. The compulsion of the commissioners who in any case are paid and selected by the government to choose between two unalterable sets of proposals puts an end to any remnants of the myth of collective bargaining.

Bill 89 thus enables the executive to rule by decree (commissioner power) since it would no longer be necessary to obtain a bludgeon law (loi de matraque) from the National Assembly or injunctions from the judiciary.

Rather than go to such trouble it prefers to formalize the repressive measures it has already used frequently during the past five years.

Last spring, when the Common Front of Québec's 3 major unions called for a general strike of public employees, the government was waiting with dozens of injunctions. Thirteen union officials were sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$5,000 each for injunction violations, their unions were fined \$70,600. The three

leaders of the Common Front are still serving one-year sentences.

But, in addition, the government introduced Bill 19, the precursor of Bill 89, and its first major attempt to totally dismantle the unions. While Bill 19 permitted the government to impose a settlement by simple decree, it allowed a month for more negotiations. (There was also a provision for depriving the unions of all their fundamental rights for a two-year period.)

Decrees had been used before: Bill 15 against the Sept-Îles construction workers in 1971, Bill 25 against teachers, in 1967 in which it was declared that children had a "right to be schooled", and Bill 1 against Montreal bus and Metro drivers in 1967.

But while legislation up to and including Bill 19 was repressive, Bill 89 constitutes a permanent bludgeon law, since there will be no further need to recall the National Assembly for further legislation, nor to appeal to the judiciary for injunctions under article 99 of the Labour Code.

Finally, the clauses are sufficiently vague to be open to arbitrary executive decisions as to what constitutes "health, security, public welfare, or the education of a group of students". Moreover, article 18 makes provision for such "contingencies" in the private sector; and of course, every efficient strike can ultimately be construed as a threat to "public welfare". One can hypothesize absurdities to which such a law might be applied, imagine hypothetical construction workers on strike at James Bay cited for "endangering public welfare". Anyway, in all

cases, the question of whose welfare would never reach public debate. This is precisely the point: the government now feels it must deal with labour outside the theoretical limits of democracy. After all, the trade union movement confronted the government last fall entirely within legal and democratic structures. The state cannot allow this to happen again.

To this end, other repressive legislation rounds out the picture. Thus Bill 51, supposedly aimed at organized crime, "Terrorism and subversion", was passed. The new power it gives to police to search and seize documents without warrant were first used last October to steal the files of L'Agence de Presse Libre du Québec, le Mouvement pour la Défense des Prisonniers Politiques au Québec and le Co-opérative de Déménagement.

Meanwhile the police have been moving to consolidate their forces and come to "agreements" with radio stations on news coverage during crisis situations. Unhappy when the Public Order Act was permitted to expire in April 1971, Bourassa is moving to formalize every instrument of repression under the guise of "security" or "public welfare".

Apparently Labour Minister Jean Coutu's humour never ends. According to the *Montreal Star* (February 17) he claims that situations such as the present jailing of the three union leaders would be avoided under Bill 89, since it would no longer be necessary to seek injunctions ordering strikers back to work.

"Thus labour leaders will not be jailed for contempt of court if they disobey injunctions, as happens at present."

This is something like saying that massive forest fires are beneficial to the public since they prevent Dutch Elm disease.

Most important right now is the failure of the unions to form a common front against the new bill, which many believe will set the labour movement back by decades. A committee of the National Assembly is due to hold hearings on the new law. Though these hearings will not begin until the three labour leaders are released (probably September) they will be no more than a formality unless massive resistance is organized.

Unfortunately, the continuing feud between the FTQ and the CSN over the union affiliation of construction workers has reopened a chasm between the two centrals on other issues.

According to Bill 296, imposed by the Bertrand government in 1968, a raiding period of 40 days is allowed to the central unions in order to avoid the extension of the struggle for new members through the whole year. By January of this year the FTQ claimed that its membership included between 85 and 95 per cent of Quebec construction workers. If

this were true the CSN would be shut out of the construction industry, since it would no longer represent 20 per cent of the construction workers as the law requires. The FTQ refused to accept that the state recognize the CSN as the representative of 20 per cent of the construction workers. On the other hand, the CSN would not accept and FTQ monopoly.

Accusations of gangsterism and Mafia domination were by the CSN against the FTQ, which in turn lodged a 6-million-dollar libel suit against the CSN. Needless to say, these activities did not provide a favourable climate for a new common front. Though the CSN is traditionally considered the more politically militant of the two major central unions, such inter-union divisiveness is indicative of the extensive economic competition to which the union centrals have been subject. Naturally, the government and the bosses enjoy such spectacles of union disunity.

After the raiding campaign in the construction sector, the central leaders declared there would be no common front against Bill 89. Yet attempts at reconciliation are appearing sporadically. Verbally there has been unanimous labor opposition to the Bill. But this opposition expresses itself at different levels from union to union and from central to central; and this is another source of divisiveness when it comes to discussing the draft bill at the labour commission hearings.

Only the CSN has threatened concrete action - reversion to the illegal strikes of the early 1960's. Also a central co-ordinating committee has been appointed to determine the best ways to halt the entire draft bill.

It may be left to rank and file members to act as catalyzing elements towards the formation of a new front. Two unions, SPUQ and SEUQAM (one from each central) hope to radicalize the centrals' position before forming a common front and have adopted a resolution, "against the government which tries to divide workers' organization". On the other hand, certain other union elements condemn the efforts to reunite the unions against Bill 89 as "playing politics".

The fact that the three union leaders are still in jail may provide a somewhat symbolic exhortation to unity. But to avoid a merely formal outcome to the hearings and second reading of the Bill, massive unified action is needed.

In particular it remains to be seen how future negotiations in the construction industry unfold. But generally, it must be recognized that the right to strike and collective bargaining are non-negotiable principles; and therefore quibbling over small modifications of the draft bill makes no sense-Bill 89 is a negation of the unions' reason for existence.

GONDOLIERS

The Savoy Society is presenting its ninth annual production, Gilbert and Sullivan's **THE GONDOLIERS**, in Moyse Hall from March 14 to March 17. Set in the Venice of Casanova, the mellow, Mediterranean quality of its music and the wit and whimsy of its dialogue have made it a favourite for generations.

The Savoy Society endeavoured to show that the years have not dimmed its sparkling beauty, nor the enjoyment it gives to both performers and audience.

Tickets are available at the Union Box Office at \$1.50 for the Wednesday and Thursday performances, and \$2.50 for Friday and Saturday.

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Leacock 132

Politics, Religion, and Genocide STUDYTOUR

June 8 - July 23, 1973

A research and travel seminar on the roles of the great powers and the Christian churches during the Nazi Regime (1933-1945) is being offered by the Political Science Department of Temple University as part of its 1973 Summer Program.

The seven-week seminar will visit Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Austria and Israel. The resources of many European and Israeli archives dealing with the Nazi period will be used. Eight credits offered. Auditors welcome. Approximate cost: \$1,400.00.

Interested graduate and undergraduate students should write for details to: Director, Summer Sessions, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. 19122.

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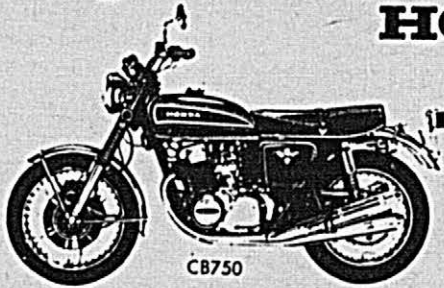
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A sampling of Brecht

MANY STAND FOR ORDER

Many stand for order. For dinner they lay
A cloth on the table, if they have one, or they
sweep

The crumbs from the plate with a hand, if
The hand isn't too tired; but their table
And their house stand in a world sinking steadily
into filth.

Ah, their cupboard should be clean; but on the
outskirts of the city

Lies the factory, the bone-grinder, the bloody
Wheel of extra profits! Ah, what's the use
When neckdeep in mud, of keeping the fingernails
Clean?

THE BIG TOPICS

When surveying the subject-matter of the narrating and performing arts, the big topics such as war, money, oil, railroads, parliaments, wage-labour, land are rarely to be found; it at all, then mostly as a decorative setting or cause for meditation. In general, the creators of the great psychological portraits of the 19th Century use these topics only to cause psychological conflicts and expression in their characters. These topics thus are given the role of great natural or fateful forces, solidly opposed to man. Marx has explained how the above mentioned topics as a result of commodity production came in the consciousness of men to lose their humanity, their character as human relationships, and how they came to appear as gigantic fetishes, equal to natural forces, moving along fraught with destiny. Our socialist writers, who as socialists have to come to grips with the big topics, must treat the technique of great bourgeois psychological portrait-painters with great caution and must reject certain premature and lazy-minded proposals simply to adopt it. If the bourgeois writers worried the big topics to expose the inner life of their characters, it must not be concluded that these big topics could only be represented by the portrayal of the inner life of a character, and at that, by using the technique of these portrait-painters. This conclusion is in fact frequently drawn. In order to get "full" people (who, we hear, alone are interesting), a series of minor inner conflicts are invented, and even the big topics are permitted only to release inner reactions. The fact of dehumanization (perversion of the inner life, shrinking of the psyche) by war, money, oil, etc., is not represented in such works, and the fetishized human relationships are not dissolved. In such works men find their humanity confirmed (namely their full humanity, otherwise we hear, they would not be interesting).

Transl. by D.S.



THE NIGHT-QUARTERS

I hear that in New York
On the corner of 26th and Broadway
During the winter months every evening a man stands
And, for the destitute who gather together
Obtains night-quarters by begging passersby

The world does not thereby change
The relations between men do not improve
The epoch of exploitation is not thereby shortened
But some men have night-quarters
The wind is kept from them one night long
The snow meant for them falls onto the street.

Do not put down the book, thou that readest this, man.

Some men have night-quarters
The wind is kept from them one night long
The snow meant for them falls onto the street
But the world does not thereby change
The relations between men do not thereby improve
The epoch of exploitation is not thereby shortened.

Translated by Richard H. Howe

This is a sampling of the work done on Bertolt Brecht in the English Department's Drama Programme in preparation for its performance of Saint Joan of the Stockyards, this Wednesday to Friday evening, Moyse Hall. No admission charge.

HOW DO OTHERS SEE YOU?

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MISCELLANEOUS

M.O.C. ski trips Sun., Mar. 4 Glen Mt. Sun. Mar. 11 at Mt. Tremblant. Tows. bus. Lessons \$7.50 members, \$8.50 non-members. At the box office.

GAY PHONE. Daily 8 to 12pm. Information, rap, referrals, 843-8849.

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M.O.C. open meeting Wed., Mar. 7, 7:30 pm Union Ballroom. Important elections all members urged to attend. Refreshments served.

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CUNSA LECTURES

Nurses: CEGEP and university. Miss I. Riley and Miss M. Jerrett will speak about African nursing on Tuesday, March 6, at 4:30 pm in Room 321 of Wilson Hall. Refreshments. Admission 25cents.



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Lost Jessie — female orange cat — one year old, Feb. 26 near Durocher — Prince Arthur. Phone 849-5076 after 6. We miss her.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Nobody expects the Italian Inquisition. See the GONDOLIERS, Moyse Hall, March 14-17. Tickets, Union Box Office or at the door.

WOMEN'S SPORTS WAA ANNUAL MEETING

Tues. March 6 - 5:30 p.m.

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Moyse Hall - March 14-17

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At Union Box Office or
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McGill Chinese Students' Society

麥基爾大學中國同學會

Members are hereby notified that the Executive Committee has called a general meeting for the election of executives for the term 1973-1974. This meeting is to be held on Thursday, 8th of March, 1973 at 7:00 p.m. in Leacock 219. Please note the following list of positions and the candidates.

President James Tam (acclaimed)

Vice-President vacant*

Secretary Elizabeth Law

Lily Chin

Treasurer Robert Lui

Kim Fong

Social Chairman Paul Wong (acclaimed)

Cultural Chairman Raymond Leung

Wendy Yu

Sports Chairman Osman Chang (acclaimed)

Liaison Officer Dennis Lee

Michael Wang

Publication Director Wong Sie Khiang (acclaimed)

Publicity Officer Carol Chan

Rodney Yu

* By the decision of the CRO and the Executive Committee nominations will stay open for the position of Vice-President until Tuesday, March 6th, 1973, at 4:00 p.m. Submit nominations to ISA office or Mr. Cooper Hum, CRO.

Zionism...

continued from page 4

He said that Canadians were colonialists, and that the political parties here were backed by international bandits who control them.

"Capitalism is fascism, but we don't have the nerve to face it," Chartrand said.

"We are not underdeveloped," he continued. "We are overdeveloped and we are out of our minds. It's time that we found out what our own minds are."

Audience reaction to both speakers was intense. At one point in the ensuing open discussion, a scuffle threatened to break out as Israeli and Palestinian factions disputed the rights of Palestinians to their land.

Mezvensky said that the best way to raise consciousness was to do outside of Israel what is now happening inside the country — the bringing of Jews and Arabs together.

"If it can be done in that kind of atmosphere, it most certainly can be done outside," he said.

Don't be Disappointed!!

If you are planning or even thinking of spending time on a Kibbutz this summer don't be turned away because you are too late.

For important information come and speak to Oded on Fridays 12-2:00 p.m. starting February 9, at 3460 Stanley St. or call 735-1159 or 739-3869.

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